More About Stauton's Order for the Removal of Grant.

Execution of Grave Robbers in North Carolina.

New Yorkers to Plant Cotton South.

BY THE SOUTHERS, PACIFIC AND ATLANTI

WASHINGTON.

Various Personal and Political Affai Special to the Union and American. WASHINGTON, Jan 29 .- Preparations for a Conservative ball at the Treasury building on inauguration to-night attracts a great deal attention and the Democrats are in high spirits over it, as they say it will be a white man's ball, because no colored people will be admitted. It is office understood that Gen. Grant will not attend. Strictly speaking it will not be an inauguration ball.

There is some talk of Congress passing a resolution prohibiting heads of departments from granting permission to white man. Many persons were engaged private parties to use public buildings for in it. The riot was with difficulty dancing purposes. This will cause Mc-Culloch to recall his permission to use the treasury building.

It is reported that Gen. Grant, a few days ago, remarked to Colfax that he had selected all his cabinet, but did not tell him the names of the persons selected.

NEW YORK.

Custom House Frauds-Cotton Plan Ing Association Strikes, etc.

Special to the Union and American.

New York, Jan. 29 .- No new dis closures have been made in the case of the Customhouse frauds, but it is understood that the two officials implicated have fled to Capada.

being formed here for cultivating cotton in South Carolina and Georgia, during gone South to secure lands.

The publishers and printers are now holding a meeting at the Astor House respecting the printers' strike. Indications are they will not pay the price demanded, nearly all the large houses being opposed to the advance. They declare they pay more now than Boston and Philadelphia, and the increased rate will drive the business to these cities. The printers are raising money to support their families and seem resolved not to work unless their demands are met. It is reported to-day that the compositors on daily papers have also grievance and threaten to strike

The condition of journeymen bakers here is represented as very deplorable. They have been working on an average of sixteen hours a day at from \$7 to \$12 per week, usually for the former figure

PITTSBURG.

Railroad Combinations, Transfers etc. etc.

Special to the Union and American. PITTSBURG, PA., Jan. 29 .- The stock holders of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central railroad, at their meeting at Columbus, refused to ratify the lease of their road to the Atlantic and Great Western Company and Eric Company, but did confirm a lease of their road to the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St Louis Railroad Company, in the interest of the Pennsylvania railroad.

The stockholders of the Cleveland and Muhoning railroad have also rejected the transfer of the lease of their road by the Atlantic and Great Western railroad to the Erie company, and have again assumed its possession and control The recent operations of Lane & Co. with the assets and resources of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company have not impressed the people of the West with a very high respect for the ability and integrity of New York stock-jobbing management of these gre a highways of commerce.

BURLINGTON, WIS.

Remarkable Case of Suspended Au Special to the Union and American. CHICAGO, Jan. 29 .- A remarkable case of suspended animation is causing much excitement in the vicinity of Burlington Wis. A girl twelve years of age, named Mina daughter of Christian Vansich, a farmer, had a severe attack of measies and diptheris, and and had nearly recovered on the 8th of January, when she called her father to her bedside and told him she was going to sleep and that she should sleep for a long time. Said she would look as though dead, but would not be dead; and she made her father promise that he would not bury her, which promise has been faithfully kept. Soon after making the request, the child, t all appearance, sank quietly and peacefully into-the last sleep. By all she was supposed dead, and the body was enshrouded and placed in a coffin, but not buried: in this state she has lain for not buried. Numerous physicians of

TO THE ADDICTATED PRESS BY THE WESTERN WASHINGTON.

pronounce it a remarkable case.

Gold Bearing Bonds-The Supreme Court and Judge Underwood.

Washin ron, Jan. 29.—The propos tion made by Mr. Chittenden before the Committee of Ways and Means yesterday, was to stop the Secretary of the Treasury from issuing any further gold bearing bond, and that is the proposition

The Supreme Court of the United the constitution and laws.

register of the treasury to day amounted Grant men outside declare that Wade livering the speech from the throne on from that set forth by a Western divine to \$640,000 to the Union Central and must be content with a second-class mis- the reassembling of Parliament on Feb. in a recent discourse on the domestic vir-Pacific Railroad Company.

ESTABLISHED MARCH 30, 1835.

Signton's Order to Remove Grant at New York, Jan. 29 - The Herald has

The Pension Committee reported adversely to pensioning Mrs. Lincoln.
The Judiciary Committee reported adersely to bill extending jurisdiction of court of claims to loyal citizens for property taken during the war. Also

army was passed, with the amendment that two vacant brigadierships shall not be filled until the prohibition is removed.

Prooceedings in the House. for Tuesday next. The bill appropriates \$5.780,000 for deficiences in the revenue

The Judiciary Committee reported a bill for the benefit of Benton Duncan, restoring his property in Kentucky: McKee and Mullins opposed it. Tabled. On motion of Mr. Scotleld the consideration of the constitutional amendment was resumed

Without further action the House ad-

Outrages of the Militia on Tvrongee.

Another Murder Near Marion.

While the blackguard and murderer MEMPHIS, Jan. 29 .- Three privates belonging to the 25th infantry, named Mycon H. Strong, Harmon Springstead and Stephen Madden, for desertion, had

We were called upon vesterday mornville, Indiana, who gives us the following corrected detailed statement of the treatment he received from the hands of "Gov." Clayton's loval, honest christian well known editor, but lately agent of the St. Louis Life Insurance Company, died

Mr. Andrews started in Septembe panied by his wife and servant, intending noment another knocked him senseless and before aid or succor could be given hey robbed him of everything valuable n his person-\$160 or so.

When near the Bradley farm, on camped, an officer of the militia, accomhis intentions - where he had been whither going, etc .- and receiving satis-

rode off. In less than an hour, however, two o money. He replied that he had none, by the militia. The villains then drew their pistols and presented them cocked her for every thing they could think of the demands of the "loyal gentlemen," Mrs. Andrews gave them fifty dollars eing perpetrated, Mr. Andrews informs us that he could see the main squad in

quite sure he can identify these negroe ind, we understand, will lay his complain's before Clayton. If the operation

of them attempted to rob him, but he resisted and shot one of them. The other fled, and procuring reinforcements, returned and killed him

Reports were current yesterday, based what seemed good authority, that Wafford, one of the remaining prisoners n Marion jail, had been tried and condemned to be executed. The execution was fixed for yesterday, at 2 o'clock. Up to writing we have been unable to obtain the truth of the statement .- Mem phis Appeal, Jan. 28.

er, who is obliterating Poland, is a mildnannered man who writes sentimental

deposited \$225,000 in the bank of Eng-

Turkish navy, is an Englishman, and is filling the Turkish war ships with Eng-A bill reported by the Committee on

eral school act. erer of his wife, who was lately re

moved from a prison to a lunatic ayslum has escaped. Even Philadelphia loyalty is disgusted with Kilpatrick. He has had the impu-

The election occurs in New Hampshire n March, John Bedell is the Democratic candidate for Governor, and Onslow Hearns the Radical candidate. An Australian horse recently ran

miles in twenty-three minutes and thir ty-five seconds, said; to be the fastes time on record for that distance. In Leominster, Massachusetts, Mrs

Elizabeth Thompson went the other day to have her picture taken before she got to be too old. She was then only 101. The transmission of religious tracts by mail is for the present prohibited in France, because Rochefort has been introducing whole editions of his Lanterne with an evangelical title and somber There is at Washington an organized

Queen Victoria, it is expected, will in Grant's Cabinet. It is thus far con- break the silence she has maintained on the "Moral Uses of Dark Things."

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1869. TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE. Furday, Jan. 29, 1869.—The Senate met to-day at 10 o'clock, a. M., Speaker Senter in the chair, and eighteen mem-

NEW BUSINESS. By Mr. Wisener: A bill authorizing the Attorney General to file a bill against all railroad companies that have failed to pay their interest on the State bonds loaned them, and the suit shall be conducted as other suits in a court of chancery. The sale of the road shall be made on such terms as in the opinion of the court will best promote the interests of the State. The bill requires the attorney to bring before the court every person having a claim on the road. The persons having said claim can assert it before the cour and the Chancellor can then decree ac cording to the law in the case,

By Mr. Nelson : A resolution in gard to the enfranchisement of the female sex. Laid over under the rules. APPOINTMENT OF JURORS. The amendment in regard to the ap-

circuit court by the Judge of said court was, on motion of Mr. Lindsley, receded from, it having been non-concurred in. RAILROAD COMPANY INCORPORATED. Senate bill to incorporate the Mobile Decatur and Cincinnati railroad company passed its third reading.

CONFIRMATION OF PEARING The following is the communication o the Governor, nominating Rev. W. H. Pearne, as the Chief of Police at Mem-

Gentlemen of the Senate : I herewith give you the name of William H. Pearne. as a suitable person to be made Superin tendent of the Metropolitan Police in the city of Memphis, in place of S. B. Beaumont, resigned. With this announce-ment, I might close this brief communication, but I deem it proper to give you my reasons for sending in the name of

First, I know him to be a man of edu cation and good sense-of moral and physical courage of sound, moral and eligious character, and of unquestioned loyalty. Second, He has never applied for the office, in person, or through friends.

A petition was submitted by Mr Smith, signed by a number of citizens of Memphis, protesting against the confirma-tion of Mr. Pearne. The petion reads as follows:

Your petititioners, citizens of Memphis and Shelby county, and members of the Republican party, would respectfully but earnestly protest against the confirmation of W. H. Pearne, as Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police of this county, to which position, as your petitioners the Governor. Your petitioners believe that the confirmation of Mr. Pearne would but result in a continuance of the great abuses under which the public and especially the loyal people of this city and county, have suffered under the past administration, which has received the sympathy and support of Mr. Pearne, and, at the same time, the condemnation of all good and loyal citizens.

As evidence of the character and standng of Mr. Pearne as a member of the Re publican party, we subjoin a copy of one a series of resolutions, presented by Judge Barbour Lewis, at a mass meeting of the Republican party, held at Memphis on the 27th of July, 1868, and adopted unanimously. The following is the reso-

"Resolved. That Mr. Pearne (who was delegate to the convention at Browns- of the body of which he will so soon beville) by remaining in the minority and revolutionary convention, alone, of all our delegates, and violating the express instructions of our county convention which appointed him, committed an error without excuse, and which can be justly characterized only as a shamhful betray al of his constituents."

We protest against the confirmation he Rev. Mr. Pearne, because he has uniformly upheld and justified the outrage ous acts of the Beaumont administration because he has been an active sympa thiser with the late disorganizing but nov defunct faction of the Republican party and because, from our knowledge of th man, we believe that the office would be prostituted to corrupt purposes, to the sacrifice of the public good, and that he is generally deficient in the qualifications required for the position. Signed by Judge Wm. Hunter, R. J.

Thorne, attorney general, Geo. W. Waldron. Judge of the Municipal Court, and a long list of other names. The petition was read and preceived The vote was then taken on the confir mation of Mr. Pearne, and resulted as follows: ayes 13, noes 5.

Senators voting in the affirmative were Messrs. Cate, Eckle, Fuson, Henderson Keith, Lindsley, McCall, Nelson, Rod gers, Underwood, Wisener and Speaker Senter-13. Those voting in the negative were,

Messrs. Aldridge, Frierson, Norman, Patterson and Smith-5. HOUSE BILLS ON THIRD BEADING. To establish the Shelby County Horultural Society. Passed.

To incorporate the Iron, Machinery tove, Hollow-ware and Moulders' Union No. 55, of Nashville. Passed. To incorporate the Memphis Bethel Passed. Mr. Norman moved to reconsider the

rote passing House bill incorporating the Shelby County Horticultural Society, and referred to Judiciary Committee. Adjourned until to-morrow at ter

FRIDAY, Jan. 29 .- The House was called to order at 10 A. M., Speaker Richards in the Chair, and fifty seven members present.

Mr. Murray moved to take up the bill ntroduced by him yesterday, proposing an amendment to the constitution that all colored men shall be subject to milis tary duty, and to pay the same taxes as are now required of white men. The motion was agreed to and the bill passed n second reading.

THE REVENUE BILL. came up as the special order, on third reading. The bill was amended in sevral particulars, and then passed. Adjourned to 10 o'clock to-merroow. THE DRY TORTUGAS PRISONERS .- The

Washington correspondent of the Savannah Republican writes as follows : The President has decided to pardon Mudd, one of the conspirators (socalled) convicted by military commission of being concerned in the plot to assas-

sinste Mr. Lincoln. The pardon will, it

s said, be granted in response to the pe-

tition of a large number of citizens who believe Mudd to be entirely innocent. A movement is being made to rebuild the Lindell Hotel at St. Louis. The owners of the ground offer to take the

Anna Gargarin is the wealthiest heir-

ess in Russia. We may say for the in-

formation of enterprising young men that

her address is Moscow, and that her father is a merchant with 100,000,000 Dr. Bushnell has just written a book

tues of the late Thaddeus Stevens.

ANOTHER HOEROR.

Summary Execution of Two Horse Thieves.

The Masked Horsemen Again the Avengers.

We learn by an arrival from Madison county, yesterday, the particulars of a terrible tragedy perpetrated by a band of masked and disguised regulators, at Pop-lar Corner, Madison county, on Monday

Two men, or rather a man and a youth, named John Fox and Sam Wesley Taylor, stole a pair of horses from some one in the county and carried them to Dyers-burg and sold them. The thelt was discovered and they were pursued, arrested and turned over to an officer of the law, Squire Lawrence, for trial and punishfore daylight, the jail was surrounded by a body of armed men numbering fif-

teen or twenty, masked and otherwise from their cells, carried them a half mile or so into the country, and shot them to death.

Fox is represented as having been a man of forty to forty-five years old, but Taylor was a mere beardless youth, The bodies were literally riddled, each having from fifteen to twenty bullet holes in them. The greatest excitement prevails at Jackson, and the deed is generally condemned by all classes of citizens. Poplar Corner is a thoroughly Radical precinct, and it is surmised that person of that party committed the deed. At the coroner's inquest nothing was elicit-ed save that the deed was done, by whom

any more than if they had dropped from the clouds. Poplar Corner evidently wants the militia .- Memphis Appeal, TENNESSEE POLITICS. Brownlow to Resign in February-

none knew, to quote their own words,

His Successor-Can He Hold the Discordant Elements Together. KNOXVILLE, Jan. 25,-Gov. Brownlow will resign his position as Governor of Tennessee, to take effect about the 26th of February, at which time he will start for Washington to take his seat in the Senate, on the 4th March, as the successor of Judge Patterson. His unex-pired term will be filled by Hon. De-Witt Senter, the present Speaker of the Senate. Mr. Senter has been in public given satisfaction to his constituents, and has many warm personal friends, who an importation of foreign cottons in sucwill give his administration their hearty | cessful competition with our own. It is, support. Like all the prominent Union in any view of it, exceedingly injudicious men of East Tennessee, he has some to tamper restrictively wi lisabilities resulting therefrom have been removed by Congress. He seems to have the confidence of his party, and I have no doubt will give a satisfactory administration. He lacks, I think, the peculiar qualities which have enabled loy. Brownlow to hold together his party for a year past, and, unless I am very much mistaken, the work of disintegration will go on faster from the day Goy.

Brownlow enters the arena of national The regular election for Governor takes place next August. Colonel Stokes will be a formidable candidate for the nomination, but I think if Mr. Sent rives satisfaction up to the day of the omination, his chances are best. Senator Brownlow will hardly be able to take the active part in the deliberations come a member. He has had no experience as a legislator, to my knowledge. His health is very bad. He has not left his room but a very few times in the past eighteen months. He will no doubt be carried about the Capitol as was Thad. Stevens. He has repeatedly announced that he expected to have a voice in disposing of the patronage of General Grant's administration, so far as Tennessee was concerned, and I have no doubt out that so far as his choice will deternine the matter, the leading offices in is a man who adheres closely to his personal admirers, and watches well the interests of this part of the State, and I dare say neither will suffer at Washing

ton while he is there to represent them THE TREASURY.

The Condition of the State Finan and the School Fund. To the Senate and House of Represen tatives: We, the undersigned Joint Committee of the two Houses, who were appointed to settle the accounts of the State Treasurer, have discharged that duty, and ask to submit the following

After examining the books and papers n the Treasurer's office, and comparing them with the statement of receipts and disbursements furnished by the Comptroller from his office, we find that John R. Henry, Treasurer, received from [S. W. Hatchett, former Comptroller, the amount turned over to him by L. Stanford former Treasurer.

Of which there was in the Tennessee National Bank of Memphis And in uncurrent bank notes in the treasury We also find that John R. Henry received into the treasury on Comptroller's

warrants, from 1st Jan. 1867, to 31st Oct., 1868

Making whole amount of receipts the sum of We find that he has dis bursed from 1st Jan., 1867, to 31st Oct., 1868, on the Comptroller's warrants,

balance in the treasury of \$ 154,927 41 It will be seen that the Comptroller, in making his statement, includes the amount overdrawn in the statement made October 1, 1866, of \$30,016 31. And also the amount advanced to members of the General Assembly, \$1,932 84, which amount in the Treasury will make the amount of the Comptroller's statement, to-wit: \$186,876 56. But said amount of \$31,949 15 was settled in the settles

Chairman on part of the House.

a reasonable profit. Treasurer has received from S. W. Hatchett, former Comptroller, on account of what is known as the school fund, the sum of \$298,022 72 and \$50,000 in is computed as follows: United States securities with July, 1867, coupons attached. The whole of said fund except \$9,352 72 and said United 1,600,000 tons, or 750,000 more, not-States securities, was used in the payment of interest on the State debt, and ulation of France exceeds that o the amount so used is in coupons of the Great Britain by at least seven millions bonds of the State of Tennessee, which of persons. Were it possible to ascertain your committee recommend to be funded in six per cent, bonds of the State of value of the property in stock, and a Tennessee, and the interest thereon be there is little doubt that it would exceed building costing half a million is to be distributed for the use of common schools. the aggregate of both France and Eng

> s impracticable to close the settlement fully, until the successor of the present as much as the Americans. Treasurer has been elected and qualified. PRICES IN MINNESOTA.-The New They have therefore, carried this settlement to the 31st of October, 1868, and York Evening Post has a correspondent propose to conclude the same so soon as he present incumbent's successor is qualified to take charge of the office. All which is respectfully submitted JOHN NORMAN, Chairman on part of the Senate Com-W. L. WATERS.

THE COTTON SUPPLY.

Short Time" in the Trade-Alarm Among the Cotton Lords. We reproduce in full the following careful article from the Glasgow Weekly Moil, upon a subject which is attracting a marked attention in England; and which, in view of the decreased produc-

tion of cotton, is becoming one of serious nquiry in this country : The cotton manufacture appears to be in a bad way, between high-priced raw material and low-priced cotton goods. The Manchester manufacturers, at a great meeting of their body on Tuesday, resolved to try to set themselves right with the cotton importers on the one hand and the public of consumers on the other, by running their machinery only three days a week. They hope by lessening the consumption of cotton to cheapen it, and by lessening production to raise the price of the manufactured ar-ticle, and thus to kill two birds with one stone. This strike against these rival in terests they propose shall continue dur-ng the months of January and February

ensuing, after which they hope that the piece goods market will show a more favorable aspect than at present, for them.
It is not easy to see how this hope under the circumstances, can be realized if we have regard to the home and for eign aspects of the trade. The cotto operatives and those of the working people who indirectly depend on the cotton manufacture form no inconsiderable fraction of the goods-consuming public. The reduction of the hours of factory labor to one-half, attended by a corresponding re-duction in the wages of the workers, will so for as they are concerned extinguis all demand for cotton goods so long as, and for some time after, this short time system may prevail. The terror of short work propagates itself into other employ-ments also, and affects the feelings of the people, leading them to curtail all personal expenses to the utmost. On the other hand, it seems highly probable in these days of telegraphy that an avowed purpose on the part of the British manuacturers to reduce for a period the consumption of raw cotton, in the hope of owering its price, will at once affect the mports from America, Egypt and India, reducing them, and checking also at the same time the demand for cotton goods from those countries. It may, in fact, turn out that consequences the very re-verse of those contemplated by the Man-chester men may befall the trade from the policy they have resolved to pursue. French and Belgian cotton manufacturers are inattentive to what goes on in the trade in this country, and an embargo life in this State for many years, has laid upon it here will be equivalent to an

within the limits that we incline to set to them. n the price of the raw material should have the effect of transferring all profit to the pockets of the cotton importer, eaving them now for two entire years to work at a positive loss. We should not orget, however, that there has been a prodigious extension of this great industry fince the American war. Many new establishments have sprung up, and eld ones have enlarged their powers of production, so that the cotton manufacture of the kingdom, estimated by the numper of spindles at work, has increased some ten or twolve per cent. One of the speakers at the Manchester meeting complained that they had not now a supply which would enable them to use 52,000 bales a week. The experience of the great year of cotton import and manufacture, 1866, never rose above 45,000 bales a week. The same speaker remarked that "in 1860 he could get a higher price for shirtings, with cotton at 614d, than in 1867, with cotton at Hd." If we take account of the diminished exports of the raw material from America, and allow for the increase in the meantime of our imports from India and elsewhere, the present compa-East Tennessee are now disposed of He | ratively high prices of cotton, which is running away with the manufacturers' profits arises mainly from the great ompetition for the raw material among the manufacturers themselves. We are now getting in the cotton crop of America for the year, and out of 559,789 bales September 1, not less than 186,000 bales have been sent to this country, against 98,198 bales during the same period 'a t rear. The cotton manufacturers of the tingdom have the consolation of knowing that the price of the raw material is falling considerably, and that for reasons which they have had nothing to do with originating. Any attempt of theirs unduly to expedite its descent is not likely to do much to that end, any more than are their efforts to raise, by an artifical stimulus, the price of manufactured

Manchester meeting that neither the manufacturers at the meeting nor those avowedly sympathizing with its objects elsewhere would loyally carry out the half time proposition. Some seven hundred and twelve answers in regard to it had been received by the Cotton Spinners' Association, and 31% per cent. o if their neighbors did the same." case cannot be very hard with people who stake what is supposed to concorn their own commercial well-being so very intimately upon such an alternative About 60 per cent. were already working short time, averaging 410 days a week - a condition considerably more favorable to the operatives than the three days, to which the resolution of the meeting would have them restrict them-selves. One thing notable in this connection is the fact that there is no complaint of a want of demand for cotto goods, either at home or abroad. The question turns on the price, which, at present and for some time past, has not been remunerative. A falling cotten market promises to meet, to a considerable extent, the difficulty of the case, and the falling food market should give the great working class greater command over the means of buying textile stuffs. The conjunction of these several tendencies should favor the result aimed at by the manufacturers, and we rejoice at it for it never can be for the interest of the community, any more than of the manuacturers, that the latter should run their machinery on any other condition than at

CONSUMPTION OF MEAT,-The consumption of meat in France and England France consumes 910,000 tons of meat annually, while the English devour withstanding the fact that the popcorrectly the quantity of animal flesh eaten and wasted in the United States. Your committee further state that it land, for it is a notorious fact that no peo ple on the face of the globe eat and waste

> at St. Cloud. Minnesota, who gives a schedule of prices ruling in that locality. Wheat brings from seventy to eighty cents per bushel. Good beef is twelve fifteen cents per pound.

A RUINED REPUBLIC.

Sad Picture of the Internal Conditio

rapid diminution of commerce and of the demoralization of the industrial enterprises of the country. A conviction seems to be creeping into the minds of many intelligent persons in various sections that the public men of Mexico are uncount to the situation. Complaints come in that, in the administration of the government, in legislation and in the judiciary, there is a marked want of ability, either in wisdom or will, requisite to the age and the necessities of the country. Whilst we do not concur with all that our correspondents assert, we feel the truth of much of what they say, but we do not trace the condition of the country to the same causes. We do not think there is either a lacking of wisdom or will on the part of the authorities, but we think that too much of the time and the brain power of the government, in all of its branches, are consumed in form and trivial details. The legislative department - Congress - has been with but short intervals in perpetual session since the restoration of the republic, and what has been the result of its labors? What great measures of improvement or reform have been enacted? What enterprises have sprung into life, as a consequence of its legislation? What life has it legislated into commerce? How much confidence has it given to the industries of the country? We ask

these questions not in a spirit of trium phant controversy, but in sadness, shaded with a lingering hopefulness. The people have made great sacrifices to restore the republic; to place the power of the country into the hands of their representatives under the long cherished hope that they would, in their wisdom and patriotism, lead the country out of its poverty and miserable condition to a state of prosperity. They have been sadly disappointed. No new channels of commerce have been opened; confidence and security have been decreasing, notwithstanding the success of the Executive in pacifying the country. Congress dustry, as the effects never terminate money of the people in factious squabbles, and round-No doubt it is a grievous thing for the turned but profitless speeches. manufacturers to find that the increase | Numerous projects for railroads and steamship lines have been proposed by public spirited individuals, but as most of them were the propositions of foreigners, the prejudice of members-becoming only the civilization and much smaller than last season and intelligence of the twelfth century-have prevented the adoption | ward, on the head, that there is no of but few; and these in such parsimonious and jealous terms, that the concessions are hardly practicable. Its work has generally been so crude, vague and imperfect in its details, that the responsibility of legislation has, to a great extent, been thrown upon the Ministry, in carrying out its enactments, to the great detriment of the public interest. The attention of the Executive

the details of office, which should be

performed by subordinates. Our

ecutive cannot rise to the import

ance of grave matters; of subjects

that patriotic statesmen delight to

consider. We do not indorse this

opinion, but we think that the amount

of red-tapeism hangs like an incu-

bus upon the government, and presents stumbling blocks to all of its good intentions. The operations of the government seem to lay open too much to intrigue; there is an unnecessary amount of circumlocution in the routine of the bureaus; and the dispatch of public business depends too much upon the goodwill of subordinates. Instead of the consideration of foreign policy or internal measures of importance being the subjects of deliberation in the daily councils of the ministry, the most trifling and subordinate matters absorb their attention. Subjects that ought to be left to the control of the minister of each department are constantly being legislated upon by the whole. In all this we award the will and honesty of inmust insist that it is unwise and highly inexpedient, in a government over the space between Mexico and those who replied agreed to act upon it other nations. By this mode of ad lic, the labors of the ministers are daily increasing, whilst substantial results are in the same ratio diminshing. It is impossible, under such circumstances, that the great and useful measures requisite to the times can be duly considered, or that the unhappy condition of the country can be fully appreciated. We have with an unfaltering confidence believed that the "good day coming" of Mexico's propriety was near at hand, and we have in the most confident terms expressed the faith that was in us. We confess that

> ment. The obstacles that we first sawin the way, and to which we often referred, have been, to a great extent, removed, or, at least, they no longer present formidable opposiion. The revolutions have subsided; pronunciamentos have played out; and it is the boast of the government that it has pacified the country. These elements, so detrimental to improvement, being removed, the government can have no possible apology before the world nor to the Mexican people for a continuance of this depressed condition of to the world, every branch of business

our heart begins to sicken at the

procrastination of the anticipated

happy day of prosperity. We are

chagrined with grievous disappoint-

cents per bushel. Good best is twelve cents per pound. Fresh butter retails at the country to rise from the slough of "masterly inactivity" which is thirty-five cents per pound. Eggs at thirty-five cents per dozen. Poultry at the country to destruction. Two calcium light gas-bags exploded, order that we may not be quite behind the times. In fact, fashions thind the times. In fact, fashions change so rapidly that women who We would prove a faithless friend want to follow the style have but vociferously.

The Two Republies, a paper published in the city of Mexicc, presents this graphic picture of a ruined republic: Letters from all parts of the re-public present a sad picture of the

wolf that is now at your door. THE LADIES' COLUMN. Foreign and Home Gossip Over-bressing and Who are to Blame BALL DRESSES continue to have long trains, and are generally made without double skirts to loop up en panier. A nov-elty, is in the shape of very narrow flowers of silk and black lace, placed alternately. Some very ele gant ball dresses are being made with troble skirts; and it is very fashionable to have a deep-fluted flounce at the bottom of the under-We have also to notice two strik dresses; the first one the shaded, or shot silks, which are being made in the most brilliant hues, and in well harmonized colorings; the other is a white silk, with wide jonquille satin stripes. As regards trimmings, lace and uches of satin ribbon certainly seem to have the preference. Flowers are becoming less worn, except in the head dress, and a boquet or the chest, or to fasten up some important folds of the skirt.

FOR PROMENADE COSTUMES. the only important thing we have to notice is the use which is now being made of various kinds of rich fur, as a trimming for black velvet BONNETS Black velvet enters largely into the material for bonnets. The

NEW SERIES--NO. 132.

Marie Stuart form continues much in favor, trimmed all round the front by a frill of black lace standing erect, and having also a long ostrich feather of the same color. The inside is trimmed by a seagreen velvet, and, by the folds of the same velvet, arranged en eventail. At the back is a frill of black 5 95, and one hogshead by Seat & Bowllace-strings of black velvet rib. ing at 10 60. bon to fasten under the chin, with an eventuil of the green velvet. The ends of these strings are been current in this direction for some trimmed with black lace, and there are also narrow strings of the vel-

vet ribbon to fasten under the chig-

From the London Queen-BONNETS are worn very much higher in front, The hair is dressed so very far for room for the bonnet. Three inches is about the usual width; but what is lost in breadth is made up in tered together over the forehead, with bunches of roses, jet stars, and the like, to any extent, and the heavier they look, the more a la

general, are worn; and the long seems to be too much occupied in ostrich feather seems to be arranged de riquer, so that it comes from the forehead on the top of the correspondents exclaim that the Ex- high crown.

are worn more pointed in front than

Blue and black are the favorite mixtures for petticoats this season. Pitticoats, in fact, are coming to be the actual dress, the upper skirt being a mere trimming. Blue silk petticoats, with three or five narrow plaited flounces, or one wide one at the bottom, are very general, but scarlet, satin, and blue satin, and even orange, and black striped

satin, are quite common. From the New York Express. THE FASHIONS IN NEW YORK. The new favorite shade for full dress is a warm tint of salmon, khown as melon, or, more correctly, cantelope color, which lights well, and suits a variety of complexions. This easts marigold and corn color quite into the shade. tention of the government; but we The splendid uncut velvet is to be had in cantelope, rose color, and Sevres blue, for reception dresses, that wishes to catch up to, and travel at seven dollars a yard. They are by no means adapted to young ladies, though they have been chosen ministering the affairs of the republeven for bridal dresses. Amethyst, violet, and laurel-green are fashionable colors for silks and satins.

Black, brocaded with cactus crimson, is elegant Satin ribbon for sashes now comes in all colors, with double face, the same on one side as the other. The width is twenty inches. Algerian sashes, striped with many colors, are newer than the Scotch plaid and are handsome with dark dresses, for the day time, though liam Peterson, and he had accomnot considered full dress. Jet and not considered full dress. Jet and panied his parents to Kansas last gilt are no longer to be used for fall. Soon after arriving there both trimming of any kind; the dull, his father and mother were taken sick heavy gimp and fanciful fringes and died within a couple of weeks of each show best on the glace silk and satin now worn. Chenille, feather, and quill fringes are fashionable, and there is a new fringe of satin loops exceedingly rich. The marabout braid is a kind of silk plush, in ple along the route were very kind to all colors, imitating a border of tips of colored feathers. Wreaths of satin foilage and flowers in apphque and embroidery are the showlest trimmings for poult de soie.

From the New York Etar. OVER DRESSING-MEN TO BLAME. The New York ladies vie with

each other in extravagance, and must and will follow the late styles. seldom stopping to queston whethof the industries of the country. The er a simpler fashion would not be Paris by Mr. Jefferson to execute a state republic is in a more peaceable condi- better suited to their husbands' in- ute in marble of Gen. Washington, for tion than at any former period in its comes. In olden times, a rich brothe State of Virginia, had great difficulty history, and, strange as it may appear | caded silk with its garniture of ele- in designing an effective position for the gant point lace, was a family heiris more depressed than ever before. loom, and was handed down from weeks at Mount Vernon without making Capital is leaving the country; the mother to daughter. We can last secured the desired animation for the whirl of the factory machinery is no imagine the contempt with which longer heard; plantations and farms a fashionable belle of our accidentally assumed by Gen. Washingare being deserted; the population day would receive such a legacy, ton in expressing his indignation at a per-are idle and starving; and yet smirk- when every French steamer brings son who demanded an exorbitant price ing officials are congratulating the a later fashion, and one's clothes for a pair of fine horses offered to him country upon its prosperous condition. We invoke the statesmen of retrimmed every three months, in

little time to devote to anything else, and year by year grow more frivolous, while husbands and fathers rail, and argue, and talk, but all to no purpose. In this matter of dress, however, men are much more to blame than they realze, or would be willing to acknowledge. Women, whatever they may affirm to the contrary, dress to please did we not warn them of the shoals which surround their ship of state. knows from experience that a stylish Our language is plain, but it is that of frankness and friendship. Withcostume is a very powerful magnet. Theoretically, hum-lrum Susan, who out energetic and patriotic efforts. wears plain merino fresses and linen wisdom and unselfishness, on your part and the whole people, to avert colars, and devotes herself to the keys of the store room, and the the threatening dangers, "the botdomestic virtues, is a charming girl, tom of your government will fail out," and the Mexican nation will be and deserves a sood husband, but swallowed between the jaws of the her dashing sister Flora, gotten up practically, every one sees that it is in silks, with crimped hair and curls, and panier, who carries all before her, and has the world at her feet. So long, therefore, as women are educated to believe that their chief end and aim is to commit matrimony, and so long as men allow them selves to be caught with such very glitering bait, women will dress just

as much as they do at present. STATE NEWS.

Beath of a Veteran Editor. Our dispatches this morning announce the death, at Memphis, yesterday, of the venerable J. H. McMahon, one of the founders of the Memphis Bulletin, and a Tennessee for upwards of half a century. ing novelties in materials for ball He was a vigorous writer and a genial gentleman. Col. McMahon was a native of Williamson county, where he spent his early life, and where he has many relatives and friends who will regret to hear of his untimely end. It will be remembered by some of our readers that during the war his death was reported, and not being contradicted for a considerable length of time. it was generally believed. In his death, Memphis loses a citizen who has probably done as much for the prosperity of the city as any one who has ever occupied the chair editorial in that place.

Telegraphed to the Union and American by

CLARKSVILLE, Jan. 29 .- Sales to-day of forty-seven hogsheads tobacco, twenty-two hogsheads by Turnley & Wooldridge at 12 70, 11 75, 11 20, 11 10, 11 00, 10 50. 10 20, 9 90, 9 80, 9 30, 9 30, 9 25, 9 10, 8 25, 8 75, 8 75, 7 50, 7 30, 7 10, 6 75, 6 20, 6 00. Fourteen hogsheads by Harrison & Shelby, at 1260, 1170, 1110, 11 10, 11 00, 10 25, 9 95, 9 50, 9 50, 8 90, 8 40, 7 10, 6 60, 5 20. Five hogsheads by Smith & Hutchings at 12 95, 10 60, 9 80, 9 70, 6 70. Five hogsheads by John J Thomas & Co, at 11 50, 10 50, 8 60, 7 25,

Bon't Belleve It

days past, based upon the authority of a gentleman recently returned from Nashville, that the Legislature would adjourn at an early day, and the whole caboodle volunteer in the State Gnard. Without intending to disparage either the valor or patriotism of the gentlemen implicated. we think there must be some mistake about the report. A militiaman only receives two dollars a day, while the per diem of a member of the Legislature is six dollars. which difference is of itself sufficient to heighth. Small feathers are clus- of the rumor. It has probably been start raise a reasonable doubt of the correctness ed by some mischierons ex-rebel or cop per-headed Union man, of whom there are said to be a good many about the State

capital."

The Franklin Review, in referring to the late proclamation of Gov. Brownlow, save: monstration of popular rebuke to all dis-orders in the various counties of the State, as his Excellency will see that there is no need of troops. It behooves every one interested in the peace and quiet of society ever, and the hair is worn rougher to from down on all disturbances of the public tranquility. Martial law once established, and there will no end to the mischief. It is the duty of all men who love their homes and firesides, their wives and daughters, to give such expressions of keeping the peace, as to insure the stopping of the raising of the militia. The State authorities are unwilling, they say, to embark upon this course, and if they have any assurances that the public peace will be kept they will not raise troops. It does seem to us that there is common sense enough in this State to adjust matters with-

Let us work for it with all our might and

Capt. Brown, of the Japanese ram Stonewall, employs the following lan uage concerning Japanese affairs in a private letter published by the Indians

apolis Journal: "They are the slowest people to think and act in the world. The seat of war is only about a hundred miles from this and any news in regard to fights is alway a ligion requires them to lie, even when the truth would better answer their purpose, and I really don't believe that any of their ministers who reside here know any more of what is going on outside of Yokohoma than I do, and I know nothing. No one ever expresses an opinion, and it is only a lunatic who would attempt to write an account of the present complicated state of affairs, or he certainly would become deranged before he fin

ished the paper." A ROY ON A LONG JOURNEY A day or two since, a boy about four teen years old passed through this city on his way to New York, who had other. Left alone among strangers, he grew home-sick and determined to reach an uncle's in York State. Want of means compelled him to walk, and accordingly, about the first of last O tober, he set out. He says that perhim, so that he never suffered for want of food. On arriving at Columbus his cases was brought to the notice of a prominent railroad man, and William was soon after furnished with a pass to this city, and a letter which readily secured him a pass to his destination. The tramp, for one so young, was certainly a long one and exhibited an andaunted spirit. — Cleveland

(Ohio) Herald Houdon's Washington,-It is stated that Houdon, who was sent over from

Two calcium light gas-bags exploded

States to-day g anted a writ of prohibi- cause of the Greeks was identified with tion against Jud e Underwood, returns the cause of liberty throughout the ble on Friday next. The application is world, and he assured the people of signed by the Attorney General of Vir- Greece that they had the sympathy of giuia, who says that Judge Underwood | America. has discharged se eral prisoners who had been convicte; and sentenced for murder and arson, thus acting contrary to movement to urge Ben Wade for a seat

Bonds issued from the office of the fined to the Ohio Republicans. The since the death of Prince Albert, by de- It takes a different view of the subject sion abroad.

MILITARY.

the following important communication. signed by W. Nye:
Cirr, Jan. 28, 1869—Seeing the contradictory statements published in the papers, regarding the factor otherwise of an order having been issued from the War Department to Gen. Banks shortly before the fall of Vicksburg, directing him to relieve Gan, Grant-I beg to state the exact facts in the case, and thus setle this much controverted matter While Gen. Grant was operating in front of Vicksburg, I was employed as a clerk in Secretary Stanton's office, at the War Department in Washington. Secretary Stanton wrote two orders directing Stanton wrote two orders directing me to make two copies of them—one for telegraphing and one for filing. The first of these orders was addressed to Gen. Banks, directing him to proceed at once to Vicksburg and relieve Gen. Grant. The second order was addressed to Gen. Grant, directing him to turn over his command to Gen. Banks on the arrival of the latter who had been ordered.

rival of the latter, who had been crdered to relieve him. I do not pretend to give the wording of these orders. I have given, however, their exact substance and they should be on file now in the War Department unless they have since been removed. I will state further, that copies of these orders were transmitted by telegraph and sent by messenger to the War Department telegraph office by diection of Secretary Stanton. These opies should also be on file in the latter

BROOKLYN. Riot Between Whites and Blacks,

New York, Jan. 29 .- A riot between the whites and blacks in Brooklyn resulted in the mortally wounding of stopped by the police. LOUISVILLE.

Ratirond Rumor Offically Contra-

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 29.-The officers the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company state that there is no foundation for the report furnished by the Jay Gould party while in this city, that the Erie Railway Company would have con-trol of their road and change its guage to MEMPHIS. Soldiers Punished for Descript

Beath of Well Known Citizens.

their heads shaved and were drummed out of service to-day in the presence of the present year. Their agents have the regiment. Strong had been a clerk in Grant's office during the war. Capt. Reed, of the fire department, injured by a fall from his horse vesterday. Col. Jesse H. McMahon, and old and

> this afternoon of congestive chills. GEORGIA. The Subject of Female Suffrage in the Legislature. ATLANTA Jan 29 -The House has resolution to take into consideration the extension of the rights of suffrage to females in this State, and that Mrs. Stowe be sent for to instruct the committee. An amendment was offered that Horace Greeley be requested to come before the

and address them on the subject of fe male suffrage. Resolution loss. FOREIGN. London, Jan 29 .- An invitation has been extended to Reverdy Johnson to

ommittee on the State of the Republi

dine with the corporation authorities of Glasgow in February. He has accepted the invitation. ATHENS, Jan 29 .- The United States Minister, Mr. Tuckerman, in a speech at a public dinner in Athens yesterday, expressed the kindest feelings of the American nation for Greece, and pledged the cordial sympathy of his government for

the Greeks in their anticipated trouble with Turkey. Madrid, Jan. 29.-The provisional government issued a tranquilizing address to the nation declining to take active steps against reaction, but declaring that they watched it narrowly, and will combat it if it is necessary. All religiou questions they leave to the Cortez. Pe utions for a decree to free all slave children born after Sept. 1, 1868, was referred by the government to the Cortez.

INCIDENT AND ACCIDENT. MONTREAL, Jan. 29.-The billiard match was won by Dion, he securing 1,200 to Foster's 1,116. Average thirty. six and a half. Bellows Falls, Vr., Jan. 29 -Weston and suite have arrived at this place. He

is a few hours behind time, in consequence of the bad condition of the roads. He has averaged fifty miles a day since WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 29.-Four colored men and a white man charged with the crime of stealing the body of a Col. Williams from a tomb about seven miles from Kingston, N. C., were taken from the jail in that place, where they were held, a few days ago, and murdered

by a band of thirty or forty citizens of the place. No arrests have been made. BALTIMORE, Jan. 28 -Com. Hugh Y. Purviance was attacked last night near his residence by three desperadoes, knocked down and robbed of a valuable gold watch and a pocket-book, containing ten dollars. He is dangerously, if not fatally, injured. Sr. Louis, Jan. 28.-Charles B. Cran-

son, freight agent of the Ohio and Mis-

sissippi Railroad, formerly of Locksport, New York, attempted suicide yesterday by shooting himself through the head, and also in the left side, while laboring under despondency induced by sickness No hope of his recovery. New YORK, Jan. 29.—The sailors' strike continues, but having neither or-

vanization nor funds many are shipping. The James River and Kanawha Canal for which Congressional aid is asked, promises, according to a Virginia editor, to do more for the future of the United twenty days with no signs of life, yet States than any other work of internal mprovement on the continent, except the Pacific Railroad." Two hundred Milwaukee and others visited her and miles of the canal are finished about half the entire distance. When completed, it will form the highway for the transportation of ten times as much bulky estern freight to the Atlantic as no reaches the ocean via the New York Erie Canal. Hundreds of navigable Western rivers will pour their freight into it at all seasons of the year. The State of Virginia being unable to finish the canal, proposes to give the entire

work, half constructed, to any company that will complete it. A Paris dispatch of the 27th says: Gen. which a majority of the committee will Dix, Minister of the United States, at a public banquet this evening made a speech, in which he declared that the

CONGRESSIONAL.

Proceedings in the Senate. WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 .- Petitions were presented against the ratification of the Alabama claims and treaty, and for an

appropriation for observing the total sclipse of the sun in August. The McGarraban case was referred to private land commissioner's after a long A bill was introduced by Mr. Harlan,

without committing himself in its favor, to aid the Memphis and El Paso Pacific

orizing the payment for stores furnished the engineer and ordinance de-Mr. Wilson's bill for reducing the

Mr. Beaman, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported postoffice ap-propriation bill. Referred to Committee of the Whole, and made the special order of the Postoffice Department for the next

An amendment forbidding property or educational qualification, was voted down by a vote of forty-five to ninety-five.

ARKANSAS.

Clayton, with his gang of epauletted cutthroats, are parading our streets and entoadied to and boot-licked by a portion of our citizens-Radicals and pretended Conservatives-his band of thieves, marauders and assassins on the opposite side of the river continue to murder and plunder at their will. ing by Isaac Andrews, Esq., of Evans-

from White Sulphur Springs, accomto make his way homeward overland, and to take the trip liesurely, hunting and fishing as they went. He met with no interruption until he reached the Tyongee lately, where he met a party of the militia. One of them engaged him n conversation, and in an unguarded

panied by about a dozen negroes, rode up to Mr. Andrews and questioned him about factory replies, the "officer" and party the negroes returned, and demanded his having already been robbed of all he had

at the head of Mrs. Andrews, and cursing demanded money of her. Being unarmed or rather unprepared, they were compelled succumb, and accede a second time to and they left. While the robbery was the distance, and as soon as these two left his camp they joined the others and all went off together. Mr. Andrews is

oes not cost more than the drinks-say half dollar-we would advise him to try it : but if it does, we can assure him that it is hardly worth while. A gentleman who arrived from Marion esterday; informs us that the militia shot and killed an unknown man near the place of the widow Jenkins, eight niles west of Marion, on Tuesday. Two

NEWS OF THE DAY. Count Millintine, the Russian Minis

Patrucini the famous nun who had the ontrol of Isabella, Queen of Spain, has Hobart Pachs, the chief officer of the

Education in the Illinois Legislature, strikes out the word "white," in the gen-Count Chorinsky, the condemned mur-

dence to demand \$200 for lecturing there aid of charity.